



# The Philanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother • • • • therefore is this distress come upon us.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

VOLUME I. NO. 28. NEW SERIES.

WHOLE NO. 127.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY  
N. W. corner of Main & Sixth streets,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

TERMS.—Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance.—Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. Letters on business should be directed to the Publishing Agent; those relating to the editorial department, to the Editor, in all cases post paid.

## CONGRESS.

TEXAS.

House of Representatives. June 21st, 1838.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the relation to Texas being again under consideration as the unfinished business of the morning hour—

Mr. ADAMS rose, and said: When the morning hour expired yesterday, I was presenting the House, as a motion for the recommitment of the resolutions and resolutions on the subject of the annexation of Texas to this Union to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom they were formerly committed, but who had not taken them into consideration, certain resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of several States on that subject. I read several of those resolutions, or caused them to be read by the Clerk. The necessity of doing this I considered as imposed upon myself as a duty, that at least it might appear that those resolutions had received some consideration by this House, how little severer they might have received from the committee to whom they were sent.

I had proceeded through the States whose Legislatures had adopted resolutions on this subject, until I had come to the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, the reading of which closed the consideration of the matter yesterday morning.

Joint Committee and resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States of America.

The General Assembly of the State of Alabama have witnessed, with feelings of deep mortification, the course pursued by a few citizens of the United States in opposition to the admission of the republic of Texas into the Federal Union.

Professing, as we ever have, friendship for civil liberty, and a desire to the holy cause of freedom in every climate, it was to have been hoped that no voice would be heard among us, to rebuke an application from Texas for admission into this boasted asylum from oppression. Our ports have been ever open to the exile or emigrant from the eastern hemisphere; invasions and inducements have been extended to all whose interest or inclination led them to our shores; and no one has ever thought of denying comfort and protection to all who have fled from tyranny in that quarter, and sought succor and shelter beneath the extended wings of our national eagles. By this policy many of the enslaved but worthy and magnanimous sons of Ireland, of France, and of Poland, have been enabled to reach our borders, and, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," to tread our consecrated soil with the firm and elastic step of conscious freedom. With these glaring facts in view, why, it may be demanded, should we reject an overtire for similar privileges, coming from the West? Should the circumstances that the Texans cannot do as we do, be a sufficient reason to withhold from them the change our policy? We present, not, it is true, that these advantages should not appeal to us; for a course different from what we did not adopt; for whatever may be the magic influence of interest in ordinary cases, it is admitted that its injuctions should be powerless on the present occasion. But the circumstance is alluded to for the purpose of showing that, although it should weigh but as the dust in the balance in determining the present question, yet that it should have as little influence against as in favor of the conclusion to which we arrive. And, as far as it can be brought to bear upon the question in a constitutional or political point of view, precedents are not wanting, if justice could require or yield to prece-

dict, which will sustain fully the advocates of the annexation of Texas. We refer to the acquisition of Louisiana, during the Administration of Mr. JEFFERSON, and to the still more recent annexation of Florida during the Administration of Mr. Monroe. The inhabitants of those countries were not admitted into the Union at their own solicitation, but without their formal consent; they were purchased of their royal and imperial masters with our common treasure, and, together with their soil, their religion, their language, their household gods, were brought within the pale of our General Government. How different, in many respects, is the case with the republic of Texas! Upon the unanimous application of their brave and chivalrous citizens, who may be said to be "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh," they seek, "without money and without price," from us, to obtain shelter and protection under the ample folds of our Federal banner. Is there, in the whole length and breadth of our land, a friend of liberty, a lover of justice, or even a mere philanthropist, who can hesitate for one moment in the decision of this question?

There are some, it is to be apprehended and regretted, who view this subject alone through the dim and deceptive medium of sectional party feelings. We cannot consent to be influenced by such sordid and circumscribed motives.—

And such a view is the more to be deplored, because of its inevitable tendency to blind the heart, to pervert the innate sympathies of their nature for the worst of purposes, and, by making extraneous matters into an otherwise simple question, to lead the minds of many unsuspecting persons to the contemplation of false issues. For example, many well-meaning but narrow-minded females of some of our sister States, whose hearts are throbbed alive and enthusiastic upon another subject, on false pretences, as we know, are induced to believe that the present question is identical with that, and that, if Texas should be admitted into the Union, all their hopes in favor of universal emancipation will be gone, as they are the mere waking reveries of their abused or dismembered imaginations. But were considerations of expediency to become the only test on this grave and important question, it is not perceived that such a view of the present subject should reverse the policy we propose. Looking to the most exalted aim, in a mere point of expediency, which can possess the bosom of an American patriot and statesman, the preservation through all time of concord and union—the only permanent palladium of civil liberty and domestic tranquility—the annexation of Texas appears as very desirable to every portion of our country. The solid and lasting foundation of those on which our political fathers sought to establish justice, to insure domestic peace, to maintain the rule of law, and to perpetuate the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, was a well-regulated balance of governmental and territorial power. Since the formation of the Constitution, the Northeast, the North, and the Northwest, have increased more rapidly in numerical power of States and population than the South and Southwest. It needs but a glance at the map to satisfy the most superficial observer that an overbalance is produced by the extreme Northeast, which, as regards territory, would be happily corrected and counter-balanced by the annexation of Texas. And when it is recollected, too, that the western territory which it is now proposed to acquire was once with the rest of a just claim of our General Government, extending over the Rio del Norte, and that it was for a sufficient time, to sustain a conflict with the United States, to effect, the unappropriated portions of Florida, consisting mainly of barren sands and poisonous everglades.

It may be apprehended by some that there is danger, in negotiating with Texas on this subject, of involving our General Government in a conflict of arms with Mexico.—We cannot perceive how it is possible, upon correct principles, that such a result can ever occur, and we presume every patriot who entertains a proper respect for himself and his country will be ready to exclaim that, however much such a conflict is, at all times, to be regretted, yet, if it should be urged upon us, contrary to the eternal principles of right and justice, let it come! let it come!

It is not necessary to examine, for a moment, on what foundation such apprehensions repose. Texas is not only independent by declaration, but she is sovereign and independent in substance and in fact; and, as far as can be judged from her past history or present condition, and the quiescent course of Mexico toward her, it is evident that, however much such a conflict is, at all times, to be regretted, yet, if it should be urged upon us, contrary to the eternal principles of right and justice, let it come! let it come!

It will spare the House from reading and commenting at length upon the arguments in the preamble of the resolutions of Alabama. I will send only one short passage to the Clerk's table, which I will thank him to read. The House on hearing it, will perceive that I have, myself, an interest in a fair and free discussion of this resolution.

[The extract was read as follows:]

"And when it is recollected, too, that the very territory which it is now proposed to acquire was once within the

scope of a just claim of our General Government, extending to the Rio del Norte, and that it was bartered for a mess of potage by a prime mover of the present opposition to its re-acquisition, there remains no pretext for a subterfuge, under which the adversaries of annexation can hope to disguise the *covert* designs which, there is much reason to fear, prompted the exchange of our claims in Texas for the unappropriated portions of Florida, consisting mainly of barren sands and poisonous everglades.

There is another point here introduced, on which I, as an individual, can bring the mere stubbornness of Mexico into this matter! Must we stand as idle spectators of her forward imitation of Old Spain, in refusing to recognize the independence of her revolted colonies, lead the visit upon us the vengeance which she has inflicted in vain to inflict upon Texas! If this is a duty of neutrality, as it appears clear that no moral obligation exists to refrain from any negotiation with a revolted colony until the mother country acknowledges her independence. Such a course, however, is contrary to the invariable custom of nations, indeed the previous course of our own Government, under almost precisely similar circumstances, has been in accordance with the course for which we contend. Before Spain had recognized the independence of Mexico herself, and while the latter was far from settled in the exercise of her assumed sovereignty, a negotiation for the purchase of her territory to the Rio del Norte was urged upon her through Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, under the Administration of the younger Adams. When there were constitutional objections to the annexation of Texas!—The same policy was pursued and brought almost to a consummation under the Administration of President Jackson. Therefore now such extreme delicacy on the subject of our foreign relations?

But as it is upon the substance of this important subject that we desire to be distinctly understood at present; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the overture on the part of the Republic of Texas to the United States of America, ought to be met by the Federal authorities in the most frank manner, and should be accepted as soon as it can be done without a violation of the law of our nation, or any principle of international law.

2. And be it further resolved, That our Senators in this House be instructed, and our Representatives requested to urge and sustain the foregoing views on all proper occasions.

3. And be it further resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit, as early as practicable, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy to the Governor of each State of the Union, with a request that it be laid before the Legislature of this State, and a copy to the President of the United States.

The observations I shall think it proper to make on these resolutions may with propriety be preceded by an explanation of some expressions I employed on the preceding day, which as I have since learned, were not fully understood.

I stated, when speaking of the manner in which the memorials, petitions, and resolutions on the subject of Texas had been treated, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had referred the committee to which I should be referred; and in assigning the subject to the committee of which I have great personal respect, I stated that it was in consequence of the composition of that committee, in so far as of points of view, both as to the sectional question of party as between the North and the South, and also as between the Administration and the Opposition. And I thank the gentleman for his ready and frank admission but, sir, there is a long story connected with this matter, and now, though it is two years since the charge was fully refuted, it appears before this house in an act of a Legislature of a sovereign State, and it is presented as one of many strong motives here urged to induce the People of the United States to consent to the annexation of Texas. I will not discuss it now. But at a proper time I hope to be permitted to show that I never did consent to barter away this or any other right of the People of the United States for an alleged equivalent of inferior value; but, on the contrary, that this very claim which the Legislature of Alabama thinks so just and fair, and which the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. THOMPSON) still continues to think a just claim, and which has so been laid down in another place, as if the master did not admit of dispute, is as flimsy a claim as ever was set up by any nation against another. It is a long story. I will not repeat it. It is a claim of all the territories of the Rio del Norte, when, in fact, there never had been a division of that territory, or an adjustment of that claim with another and much better authenticated adverse claim of Spain. On what ground is the accusation brought against me of bartering away this territory for a mess of potage? What presence is there for such an accusation, when I was but the scribbler, but the pen in the hand of the President in an Administration in which there were two-thirds of its number from which that portion of the Union which now manifests so strong an interest in favor of the annexation of Texas to this Union? When every line and every sentence of the treaty was sanctioned by that Cabinet, and when every Senator in the United States, from North, South, East, and West, concurred in it, not two years since, it was raised against me, whether it was by his vote, and not a voice was raised against it, that he had not voted for it. Will England march her cavalry upon our prairies, or open her borders upon the Gulf, in response to such a call? To the People of the Union, who are the ones who have achieved, and for what we have achieved, and for what we now are, let them only to stand upon themselves and the gallant men who have left behind them—let them not have cause to exclaim, "Ingratiate, thou marble-breasted fiend!"

Mr. HARLAN, of Kentucky, here demanded the order of the day, and Mr. A. resumed his seat.

[Mr. A. here read from the report on the joint resolution referred to, as follows:]

## ANNEXATION.

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation was taken up, the House being agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday upon that subject. After some amendments the votes were again taken on the resolution, which a joint resolution was introduced into that body for the withdrawal of the application on the part of Texas to be admitted into the United States, which was founded on the report of the House of Representatives, and the opposition to it manifested by the People of this country.

(Mr. A. here read from the report on the joint resolution referred to, as follows:]

## ANNEXATION.

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation was taken up, the House being agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday upon that subject. After some amendments the votes were again taken on the resolution, which a joint resolution was introduced into that body for the withdrawal of the application on the part of Texas to be admitted into the United States, which was founded on the report of the House of Representatives, and the opposition to it manifested by the People of this country.

sentence of condemnation upon Mr. Adams and those who acted with him."

Here, sir, is a gentleman in this Legislature of Texas, alleging that my course has been disapproved of by my own State! My course in resisting the unsecession solemnly disapproved of by my own State! Indeed! What then do these resolutions mean which have been sent here by their Legislature?

Again he informs that body that I am supported by three out of the twelve Representatives, my colleagues from Massachusetts. Sir, I should very much like to know who are the three Massachusetts Representatives who agree with me in opinion on this matter, and who are the eight who disagree. He says there was a public meeting held in Faneuil Hall, the cradle of America liberty, (and so it was,) when my course in relation to slavery was publicly and solemnly condemned. Now when my colleagues had done the honor to inform this House who are the three and who the eight, for and against my course, I will again do the same.

Mr. A. here read from the report on the joint resolution referred to, as follows:]

## ANNEXATION.

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation was taken up, the House being agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday upon that subject. After some amendments the votes were again taken on the resolution, which a joint resolution was introduced into that body for the withdrawal of the application on the part of Texas to be admitted into the United States, which was founded on the report of the House of Representatives, and the opposition to it manifested by the People of this country.

(Mr. A. here read from the report on the joint resolution referred to, as follows:]

## ANNEXATION.

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation was taken up, the House being agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday upon that subject. After some amendments the votes were again taken on the resolution, which a joint resolution was introduced into that body for the withdrawal of the application on the part of Texas to be admitted into the United States, which was founded on the report of the House of Representatives, and the opposition to it manifested by the People of this country.

sentence of condemnation upon Mr. Adams and those who acted with him."

Here, sir, is a gentleman in this Legislature of Texas, alleging that my course has been disapproved of by my own State! My course in resisting the unsecession solemnly disapproved of by my own State! Indeed! What then do these resolutions mean which have been sent here by their Legislature?

Again he informs that body that I am supported by three out of the twelve Representatives, my colleagues from Massachusetts. Sir, I should very much like to know who are the three Massachusetts Representatives who agree with me in opinion on this matter, and who are the eight who disagree. He says there was a public meeting held in Faneuil Hall, the cradle of America liberty, (and so it was,) when my course in relation to slavery was publicly and solemnly condemned. Now when my colleagues had done the honor to inform this House who are the three and who the eight, for and against my course, I will again do the same.

Mr. A. here read from the report on the joint resolution referred to, as follows:]

## ANNEXATION.

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation was taken up, the House being agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday upon that subject. After some amendments the votes were again taken on the resolution, which a joint resolution was introduced into that body for the withdrawal of the application on the part of Texas to be admitted into the United States, which was founded on the report of the House of Representatives, and the opposition to it manifested by the People of this country.

(Mr. A. here read from the report on the joint resolution referred to, as follows:]

## ANNEXATION.

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation was taken up, the House being agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday upon that subject. After some amendments the votes were again taken on the resolution, which a joint resolution was introduced into that body for the withdrawal of the application on the part of Texas to be admitted into the United States, which was founded on the report of the House of Representatives, and the opposition to it manifested by the People of this country.

sentence of condemnation upon Mr. Adams and those who acted with him."

Here, sir, is a gentleman in this Legislature of Texas, alleging that my course has been disapproved of by my own State! My course in resisting the unsecession solemnly disapproved of by my own State! Indeed! What then do these resolutions mean which have been sent here by their Legislature?

Again he informs that body that I am supported by three out of the twelve Representatives, my colleagues from Massachusetts. Sir, I should very much like to know who are the three Massachusetts Representatives who agree with me in opinion on this matter, and who are the eight who disagree. He says there was a public meeting held in Faneuil Hall, the cradle of America liberty, (and so it was,) when my course in relation to slavery was publicly and solemnly condemned. Now when my colleagues had done the honor to inform this House who are the three and who the eight, for and against my course, I will again do the same.

Mr. A. here read from the report on the joint resolution referred to, as follows:]

## ANNEXATION.

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation was taken up, the House being agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday upon that subject. After some amendments the votes were again taken on the resolution, which a joint resolution was introduced into that body for the withdrawal of the application on the part of Texas to be admitted into the United States, which was founded on the report of the House of Representatives, and the opposition to it manifested by the People of this country.

(Mr. A. here read from the report on the joint resolution referred to, as follows:]

## ANNEXATION.

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation was taken up, the House being agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday upon that subject. After some amendments the votes were again taken on the resolution, which a joint resolution was introduced into that body for the withdrawal of the application on the part of Texas to be admitted into the United States, which was founded on the report of the House of Representatives, and the opposition to it manifested by the People of this country.

sentence of condemnation upon Mr. Adams and those who acted with him."

Here, sir, is a gentleman in this Legislature of Texas, alleging that my course has been disapproved of by my own State! My course in resisting the unsecession solemnly disapproved of by my own State! Indeed! What then do these resolutions mean which have been sent here by their Legislature?

Again he informs that body that I am supported by three out of the twelve Representatives, my colleagues from Massachusetts. Sir, I should very much like to know who are the three Massachusetts Representatives who agree with me in opinion on this matter, and who are the eight who disagree. He says there was a public meeting held in Faneuil Hall, the cradle of America liberty, (and so it was,) when my course in relation to slavery was publicly and solemnly condemned. Now when my colleagues had done the honor to inform this House who are the three and who the eight, for and against my course, I will again do the same.

Mr. A. here read from the report on the joint resolution referred to, as follows:]

## ANNEXATION.

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for annexation was taken up, the House being agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday upon that subject. After some amendments the votes were again taken on the resolution, which a joint resolution was introduced into that body for the withdrawal of the application on the part of Texas to be admitted into the United States, which was founded on the report of the House of Representatives, and the opposition to it manifested by the People of this country.

(Mr. A. here read from the report on the joint resolution referred to, as follows:]

## &lt;h

who would emigrate to the South, if slavery were peaceably abolished, leaving the blacks to the influence of strict but just laws. But while their present institutions are cherished, the secessions to her population will be of the least desirable character, and the best of her citizens will remove from the evils which beset this devoted, self-devoted portion of our country.

When men set out in a wrong course, there is no knowing whether they may not wander. It is astounding to contemplate the erratic and suicidal course of South Carolina politicians. Twenty years ago, and who more elevated, liberal and national than John C. Calhoun? Now he stands a monument of self-contradiction. He and South Carolina were forward, if not foremost, in the introduction of those measures and systems of policy, on account of which, afterwards, they were ready to rush into open rebellion.

When we expose the inconsistencies of Southern men, we bear them no malice. When we exhibit the prosperity of a Northern state in contrast with the alleged desolation of South Carolina, we do it not in the spirit of boasting, but to show the genuine effects of adhesion to principle. It is not because northern men are better by nature, that Massachusetts prospers and South Carolina declines. It is simply because Massachusetts is a free State—South Carolina is a slave State.

But let South Carolina look at Ohio and Indiana in contrast with Kentucky. Why have Ohio and Indiana gone ahead of Kentucky? Simply because Ohio and Indiana are free States—Kentucky is a slave State.

#### OHIO.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
**PREJUDICE IN OHIO.**

Monroe, Logan co., Ohio, 7th Mo. 2nd, 1838.

Another evidence of the unjust tendency and supreme meanness of that prejudice against color, which is sanctioned and supported and strengthened by our odious black laws, has recently occurred.

A friend who owns a considerable tract of land, had a family of colored people living on it for some two or three years. Honest, upright, and orderly, they would disgrace no community; unless the complexion stamped upon them by their Maker, or the ignorance and poverty entailed upon them by our tyranny, be a disgrace. Another colored person has recently taken a lease on a part of the same tract. He built a cabin and expected shortly to settle his family in it. Soon after it was raised, it was partly demolished by persons unknown, though suspicion rests on some individuals who, it will not be doubted, are worse citizens than those they wish to banish. They posted a paper to a tree near the house, on which the following was written. I copy verbatim at literature.

"Mr. Williams take this for your warning and that without standing to banish your negroes a way from you land if you do not obey on a Rail you must ride by nite and day for we are determine to make it law.

"ALL  
"we are in good earnest"

I would just ask our respectable law makers, which they would prefer for neighbors; respectable colored people, or the authors of the above manifesto.

PHIL PATRIA.

*For the Philanthropist.*

**ELK CREEK SOCIETY.**

At the first quarterly meeting of the Elk Creek Anti-Slavery Society, on motion the house was called to order by the president, and the following resolutions were read and adopted:

**Resolved 1st.** That in the opinion of this society, slavery, as it exists in this Union, is a great evil, injurious not only to the slave by degrading him down to a level with the brute, but also to the master, by placing him in a situation where he is irresponsible for his conduct to his fellow man; and that it would be morally right and politically safe immediately to abolish it.

**Resolved 2d.** That the right to enjoy liberty is inalienable. To invade it is to usurp the prerogative of Jehovah. Every man has a right to his own body, to the products of his own labor, to the protection of law, and to the common advantages of society. It is piracy to steal a native of Africa, and subject him or her to slavery; surely it is as great a sin to enslave an American as an African.

**Resolved 3d.** That all those laws which are now in force, admitting the right of slavery, are therefore before God utterly null and void, being an audacious usurpation of the divine prerogative, a daring infringement on the laws of nature, a base overthrow of the very foundation of the social compact, a complete extinction of all the relations, endearments and obligations of mankind, and a presumptuous transgression of all the holy commandments; and that therefore they ought to be instantly abolished.

**Resolved 4th.** That the weak and futile arguments of our opponents tend only to convince us of the propriety of using our utmost exertions in the cause of immediate emancipation.

**Resolved 5th.** That the friends of human rights ought not to permit religious or political differences to prevent them from uniting to effect the immediate abolition of slavery.

**Resolved 6th.** That the members of Congress who supported the gag resolution, which prevented the reading or reference of any petition on the subject of slavery, in so doing have virtually annulled a portion of the constitution of the United States.

**Resolved 7th.** That those members of Congress who have endeavored to sustain the right of petition and of free discussion, are worthy of the support of the American people.

**Resolved 8th.** That slavery being a flagitious violation of the rights of man and a sin against God of the darkest character, therefore all persons who directly or indirectly, in any manner support or uphold others in this sin, are guilty of a great crime in the sight of God.

**Resolved 9th.** That believing, as we do, that all men are born equally free; and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the lawful pursuit of happiness, we cannot remain silent without incurring enormous guilt.

**Resolved 10th.** That the time has now arrived, when it is the solemn duty of every Christian patriot and philanthropist, of every man who fears his God or loves his country, to do something towards the banishment of slavery and the slave trade from our land.

**Resolved 11th.** That to emancipate the slave is to take from no rightful owner his property, to establish justice between him and his master, to throw around the person, character and liberty of the one, the same law that secures and blesses the other; or in other words, to restrain by law one class of men from seizing upon another class, and robbing them at pleasure of their earnings, their time, their liberty, their wives and children, and the very use and ownership of their own persons.

**Resolved 12th.** That we, as abolitionists, will deprecate the use of all carnal weapons to sustain our principles, and rely on none but such as will give glory to God, peace and good will on earth to men.

**Resolved 13th.** That the acting committee of this society shall endeavor to procure a speaker to deliver a lecture on the subject of slavery at our meetings in future.

The Society then adjourned to meet the first seventh day in the ninth month next.

MORDECAI MOORE, Pres.

WALTER R. WHEELER, Cor. Sec.

#### POLITICAL CONSISTENCY.

Tremendous efforts were made last April, by certain Representatives in Congress, from Kentucky and South Carolina, to prevent the appropriations necessary for continuing that great national work—the Cumberland road. The tone of the opponents from Kentucky was new and surprising. The complaints—the wailings of South Carolina, though by no means new, were, on the whole, not a little remarkable.

For a long space of time it has been the fashion of South Carolina politicians, to ascribe the peculiar ills it suffers, to some error, or some aggression—some fault, either of omission or commission of the General Government. The other parts of the Union were always contriving, she would suppose, to find out some operation whereby they might elevate themselves, and depress her and her neighbors. During some seven or eight years, she made a tremendous uproar about the Protecting Tariff. That, she said, was tearing down her prosperity and building up the free states.

Now it is not a little remarkable, that this same Protecting tariff, was, originally, a favorite child of her own conception; which, by her influence, the northern states, especially New-England, were constrained, reluctantly, to adopt. It was ushered forth, and nurtured by her great son, who, afterwards finding, or fancying it contributed more to the welfare of the North than the South, sought to strangle, or, at least, to fetter it, in order to prevent such lamentable contingencies. The same great son, and oracle of South Carolina, in 1824, recommended the extension of the Cumberland road, from Wheeling to St. Louis, as a work "of great national importance." Now, that extension is condemned by South Carolina, as an act of very partial, sectional, and oppressive legislation.

It has often been a matter of wonder to me, how the Southern politicians could possibly believe their own assertions in relation to the Protecting Tariff. About twenty years ago we received most of our cotton fabrics from India or England. A large portion was made from India staple. We adopted the protecting duties in 1816. Our Northern people went to manufacturing the raw cotton raised by our Southern planters. The British contrived to stock our market with their cotton fabrics in such a manner, as to paralyze our infant manufactures. In 1824 an increased protection was afforded to them, and to other branches, so that they might compete with the British.

These, and subsequent arrangements of the General Government, were very effective in stimulating American industry. Manufacturing establishments increased to an immense extent—agriculture was encouraged—cotton-planters had an extended market—aye, and commerce prospered, also. Every operation by the hands of freemen prospered in a manner astonishing to all.

South Carolina had done a good deal in restraining the North to adopt the protecting system. Did she not exult in the glorious consummation? Not she! She became jealous and ill-natured beyond measure—aye, she threatened to cut us, and set up for herself, along with such of her Southern Sisters, as she could coax, or scold into her own humor, unless we would discard the very band of her which she had overpersuaded us to adopt.

But what pretenses did she set up? How did she undertake to excuse herself for this wonderful inconsistency?

Why she said the Tariff was hurting her—that it was carrying bankruptcy, ruin, and depopulation throughout her borders.

And how did she prove it?

Why the North was going *ahead* and the South was going *backward*!

Well, and how was this owing to the Tariff?

Why thus. South Carolina says, for instance, that your imports of British Cotton fabrics are paid in raw Cotton. Now, suppose you tax these imports by your Tariff, to the amount of one third—then thereby do the same as to take one third the whole amount of your cotton exports for the benefit of your treasury; and this, she says, is taken from the Southern planter for the benefit of the northern manufacturer.

Resolved 2d. That the right to enjoy liberty is inalienable. To invade it is to usurp the prerogative of Jehovah. Every man has a right to his own body, to the products of his own labor, to the protection of law, and to the common advantages of society. It is piracy to steal a native of Africa, and subject him or her to slavery; surely it is as great a sin to enslave an American as an African.

Resolved 3d. That all those laws which are now in force, admitting the right of slavery, are therefore before God utterly null and void, being an audacious usurpation of the divine prerogative, a daring infringement on the laws of nature, a base overthrow of the very foundation of the social compact, a complete extinction of all the relations, endearments and obligations of mankind, and a presumptuous transgression of all the holy commandments; and that therefore they ought to be instantly abolished.

Resolved 4th. That the weak and futile arguments of our opponents tend only to convince us of the propriety of using our utmost exertions in the cause of immediate emancipation.

Resolved 5th. That the friends of human rights ought not to permit religious or political differences to prevent them from uniting to effect the immediate abolition of slavery.

Resolved 6th. That the members of Congress who supported the gag resolution, which prevented the reading or reference of any petition on the subject of slavery, in so doing have virtually annulled a portion of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved 7th. That those members of Congress who have endeavored to sustain the right of petition and of free discussion, are worthy of the support of the American people.

Resolved 8th. That slavery being a flagitious violation of the rights of man and a sin against God of the darkest character, therefore all persons who directly or indirectly, in any manner support or uphold others in this sin, are guilty of a great crime in the sight of God.

Resolved 9th. That believing, as we do, that all men are born equally free; and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the lawful pursuit of happiness, we cannot remain silent without incurring enormous guilt.

Resolved 10th. That the time has now arrived, when it is the solemn duty of every Christian patriot and philanthropist, of every man who fears his God or loves his country, to do something towards the banishment of slavery and the slave trade from our land.

Resolved 11th. That to emancipate the slave is to take from no rightful owner his property, to establish justice between him and his master, to throw around the person, character and liberty of the one, the same law that secures and blesses the other; or in other words, to restrain by law one class of men from seizing upon another class, and robbing them at pleasure of their earnings, their time, their liberty, their wives and children, and the very use and ownership of their own persons.

Resolved 12th. That we, as abolitionists, will deprecate the use of all carnal weapons to sustain our principles, and rely on none but such as will give glory to God, peace and good will on earth to men.

Resolved 13th. That the acting committee of this society shall endeavor to procure a speaker to deliver a lecture on the subject of slavery at our meetings in future.

The Society then adjourned to meet the first seventh day in the ninth month next.

MORDECAI MOORE, Pres.

WALTER R. WHEELER, Cor. Sec.

have taught Mr. Clowney, that he was "barking up the wrong tree." The purchase of Louisiana, and the drain from South Carolina in that direction!

Has he forgotten that the Indians have been driven from their lands to make room for South Carolina emigrants?

Has he forgotten that a certain cherished institution, including a system of unrequited labor, exists in South Carolina, tending with fearful steps, to *unskillful cultivation*, impoverished fields, falling houses and declining business?

#### QUIDQUID.

"Small." Population in 1800—345,891—in 1830 581,458. The cherished policy and "institutions" of S. Carolina tend to the increase of chattel-population to the detriment of white population. In 40 years her black population trebled—white not doubled.

#### THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, July 17, 1838.

**ANNUAL REPORT.**—We should have announced two numbers ago, that our Annual Report was printed and ready for sale. All who are desirous of supplying themselves with copies, must send on immediate orders—they will soon be disposed of.

**JOURNAL OF THOME AND KIMBALL.**—Buy this book and lend it to your neighbor: it is an easy mode of making abolitionists.

**W. H. BURLEIGH** has been appointed editor of the Christian Witness, published at Pittsburgh. He is an industrious and a spirited writer, and will doubtless fill his post with ability.

**N. P. ROBINS**, Esq., has been induced to assume the editorial management of the Herald of Freedom, published at Concord, New Hampshire.

**W. L. GARRISON** will discontinue his editorial labors for three months. Meantime the Liberator will be conducted by Oliver Johnson.

**Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Miami University for July, 1838.**—College Preceptor, 100. English Scientific Department, 24. Grammar School, 76.—Total 200. Proportion from the different states—Ohio, 126; Mississippi, 19; Indiana, 17; Kentucky, 16; Alabama, 10; Tennessee, 3; Pennsylvania, 2; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Illinois, 1; S. Carolina, 1; N. Carolina, 1; Virginia, 1; N. York, 1.

**METHODIST PROTESTANTS—Education of the Colored People.**

In number 125 of this paper, we made certain statements respecting a transaction of recent occurrence in the Methodist Protestant College near Lawrenceburg. These statements were based on the authority of a letter written by a gentleman, whom we have every reason to believe, was familiar with all the facts in the case. Since then, however, we have received a communication from one of the trustees of the Institution, denying the truth of several particulars detailed in our article. The discrepancies between the letter of our correspondent and the communication of the "Trustee," seem to us unimportant, so far as the resolution passed by the Board, and the principle involved in it, are concerned. Nevertheless, it is nothing more than fair that they should be explicitly and fully stated.

1. The trustee deny that Mr. Sneathen sent the boy to the Institution. The boy was sent by his father, from Wheeling, and Mr. Sneathen was simply requested to take charge of a few dollars belonging to the former.

2. Major — was not, the Board says, an "unconditional and original contributor" to the Institution.

"Mr. Clark informed one of the trustees before the boy was taken, that the father agreed to pay for a scholarship on condition his son should be received, and on that condition only. In other words, he would pay the lowest price which is ever taken for any student, to have his son educated at our college. The scholarship was not

and yet, under these workings of a system, of our own proposing, because it prospered her northern sisters, South Carolina was on the point of bolting from the Union.

It has sometimes been difficult to conceive how South Carolina could possibly have been sincere in her former complaints of wrong and oppression.

But she raised the cry anew. I suppose she must be sincere. Let me hear her complaint.

The superior advantages offered in the West, by the partial legislation of Congress have forced the stream of emigration to flow thither from the original States, bordering on the Atlantic."

So says Mr. Clowney, from South Carolina, in a speech on the Bill for the continuation of the communication of the former, which stated, that Mr. Clark's letter had never been received.

4. The trustee says, that it is incorrect in point of fact, that Mr. Clark sent away the lad before the Board advised his removal.

5. The trustee says, that so far were the Board from being governed in their official action by either the "vulgar fellow alluded to" or "their faithful agent Mr. Clark," they had "no information verbal or written" from either of them. His account of the matter is as follows.

"The action of the Board was elicited by the facts following:

"A communication was received by the Board from a number of the students, setting forth the facts and asking the action of the Board on the subject. From several respectable gentlemen from the vicinity also, we had direct information of the excitement and the general facts. Upon all which we felt bound to act; and accordingly adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to admit as students in the Institution any but white persons.

This resolution was sent to Mr. Clark, and the other two trustees at Lawrenceburg, for their concurrence, with discretionary power to use the resolution *publicly*, if they should think it necessary; or to withhold it from publication if they should think that the better course. Mr. Clark and the other two trustees, (for Mr. Clark is a trustee,) concurred cordially in the resolution; but I think it has not been published, except as it appears in your censorious article."

Our readers now have both versions of the story before them. What are the only important facts in the case? Simply these:

Major —, of Wheeling, is a highly respectable member of the Methodist Protestant church,—but he is a colored man. He becomes a patron in some way or other of an institution got up expressly and primarily for the purpose of educating the children of the said church. He sends his son to this institution, to be educated; whereupon

some of the students becoming disaffected, write to the Board of Trustees at Cincinnati, stating the fact, and asking for their action on the subject. Accordingly, the Board take such action as they deem expedient, adopting a resolution, the purport of which is, that as the "contributions were made and the Institution got up for the instruction of white persons, colored students could not be admitted." The boy is removed from the Institution, if not by their mandate, yet according to their wishes.

The resolution becomes the law of the Institution. These facts we are sure, the Board will not deny. Such a resolution has been passed, under such circumstances, and is now in force.

We said



## POETRY.

LIFE'S PILGRIMAGE.  
BY ROBERT ELLSWELL.

Indian, I envy thee  
Thy simple smile—the soul without a stain,  
Angels stand thus hover in thy glies  
A look of love to gain!

My paradise is made  
Upon thy mother's bower, and her voice  
Is music such as that by spirits shed  
When blessed things rejoice!

Bright are the opening flowers—  
Ay, bright as thou, sweet babe, and innocent,  
They bud and bloom; and straight their infant hours  
Like thine, are done and spent!

Boy, infancy is o'er—  
Go with thy plumes the grassy lea,  
Let thy bright eye win for larewok now,  
And blithe and happy be!

Go, crow thy cuckoo note  
Till all the greenwood alleys bode shall ring;  
Go, listen to the thousand throstles  
That 'mong the branches sing!

I would notadden thee,  
Nor waste the rose upon thy cheek with tears:  
Go, while thine eyes are bright—unbeaten they know—  
Forget all care and fears!

Youth! thy boyhood gone!  
The fever hour of life at length has come,  
And passion sits in reason's golden throne,  
While sorrow's voice is dumb!

Be glad! it is thy hour  
Of love ungrudging—faith without reserve—  
And from the Right, ill hath not yet the power  
To make thy footsteps averse!

Now is thy time to know  
How much of trusting goodness lives on earth,  
And rich in pure sincerity to go  
Rejoicing in thy birth!

Youth's sunshine unto thee—  
Love first and deepest—she unveiled her face,  
And thou hast set beneath the trying tree  
In love's fine fond embrace!

Enjoy thy happy dream,  
For life hath not another such to give;  
The stream is flowing—love's enchanted stream—  
Live, happy dreamer, live!

Though sorrow dwelt here,  
And falsehood and impurity and sin,  
The light of love, the gloom of earth to cheer,  
Comes sweetly, sweetly in!

'Tis o'er!—thou art a man!  
The struggle and the tempest both begin  
Where he who faints must fall—he fight who can,  
A victory to win!

Go, cleanse thy heart, and fill  
Thy soul with love and goodness; let it be  
Like yonder lake, so holy, calm, and still,  
So full of purity!

This is thy task on earth—  
This is thy eager manhood's proudest goal—  
To cast all meanness and world-worship forth—  
And thus exalt the soul!

'Tis manhood makes the man  
A high-souled freeman or a fettered slave,  
The mind a temple fit for God to span,  
Or a dark dungeon grave!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.  
The editor of the Raleigh Register gives the following pleasant anecdote of Chief Justice Marshall.

"We heard recently an anecdote of this distinguished man, which so strongly illustrates the dignity and simplicity of his character, we venture to relate it, hoping that it may come into the hands of his future biographer, and be woven into the thread of his narrative. It occurred in this city, on the occasion of one of the Chief Justice's periodical visits to hold the Federal Court for this District. The old crier of the Court having removed or died, the marshall, Gen. Daniel, selected a new recruit, and gave him some days beforehand, the necessary proclamations and forms to commit to memory, that he might be at fault when the Court met. The important day at length arrived, and the crier, with his 'task well conned,' made his appearance, attracting the attention of every one by the loftiness of his stride, and air of conscious self-importance which he made no effort to conceal—Every thing went off admirably at first. The proclamation to jurors, witnesses, &c., were read out most sonorously, and the time having arrived for charging the grand jury, the Chief Justice pulled out his well-thumbed paper, and waiting a few moments for the usual caution of silence to be given by the crier, but observing no movements to that effect, commenced his charge. He had proceeded some way in it, when the crier, arose from his reverie, found what was going on, and considering the whole matter informal, with the quickness of thought, stepped into the bar, between the court and jury, and addressing the Judge in a mandatory voice, cried—'Stop, Sir! Stop, Sir!' The Chief Justice, who seemed to act in a moment through the whole transaction, instead of ordering the crier to prison for contempt, stopped as commanded, and quietly awaited the result. A dead silence reigned throughout the Court. The fall of a pin might have been heard. What now? mentally examined each beating bosom. The astonishment depicted on every countenance may well be imagined, when the crier, drawing himself up to his full length, bawled out.

"O yes! O yes! All manner of persons are required to keep silence, upon pain of imprisonment, while the Honorable Judge is giving his charge to the Grand Jury."

"When he had finished this proclamation, he turned to the Court, with an air of complacency, and a wave of the hand, and said to the Chief Justice—'You may go on, Sir.' Every one expected to see the unfortunate crier sent to jail, as a matter of course, but without cracking a smile, the Chief Justice commenced his charge de novo, and went through as if nothing had happened.—He saw at once, that the conduct of the crier proceeded from no disrespect to the Court, but from ignorance, and a desire to perform his duty punctiliously, and with the kindness so characteristic of the man overlooked the whole affair.—But the scene was one worthy of the pencil of Hogarth, and deserves to be recorded to the honor of that great and good man, who has passed from earth to his reward in Heaven."

THOUGHTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS,  
BY DEAN SWIFT.

Selected from the original work for the Family  
Newspaper.

We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another. Reflecting on things past, as war, negotiation, factions, &c., we enter so little into those interests, that we wonder how men could possibly be so busy and concerned, for times so transitory, look at the present times, we find the same humor, yet wonder not at all.

A wise man endeavors, by considering all our connexions, to make conjectures, and form conclu-

sions; but the smallest accident intervening (and in the course of affairs it is impossible to foresee all) does often produce such turns and changes, that at last he is as much in doubt of events, as the most ignorant and inexperienced person.

Positiveness is a good quality for preachers and orators, because he that would outdo his thoughts and reasons upon a multitude, will convince others the more, as he appears convinced himself.

How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advantage, when they will not so much as take warning?

I forgot whether advice be among the lost things, which Ariosto says are to be found in the moon; that is time, ought to have been there.

No preacher is listened to but time, which gives us the same train and turn of thought, that elder people tried in vain to put in our heads before.

When we desire or solicit any thing, our minds run wholly on the good side of circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds run wholly on the bad ones.

In a glasshouse, the workmen often sing in a small quantity of fresh coals which seems to disturb the fire, but very much enlivens it. This seems to allude to a gentle stirring of the passions, that the mind may not languish.

All fits of pleasure are balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor; it is like spending this year, part of the next year's revenue.

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices, and false opinions he had contracted in the former.

Would a writer know how to behave himself with relation to posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that is glad to know, and what omissions he most laments.

Whatever the poets pretend, it is plain they give immortality to none but themselves; it is Homer and Virgil we reverence and admire, not Achilles or Aeneas.—With historians it is quite the contrary; our thoughts are taken up with the actions, persons, and events we read, and we little regard the authors.

When a true genius appears in the world, you may know him by this sign, that the duces are all in confederacy against him.

Men who possess all the advantages of life, are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and confuse, but few to please them.

The greatest inventions were produced in the times of ignorance as the use of the compass, gunpowder, and printing.

I am apt to think, that in the day of judgment, there will be small allowance given to the wise, for their want of morals, and to the ignorant, for their want of faith, because both are without excuse.

This renders the advantages equal of ignorance and knowledge. But some scurples in the wise, and some vices in the ignorant, will perhaps be forgiven, upon the strength of temptation to each.

It is pleasant to observe how free the present age is in laying taxes upon the Ohio Canal. This statement gives the amount of tolls taken at several offices on the Canal, for the month of May, of the present year, annexed to which is a column of figures showing the amount of tolls at the same offices for the month of May last year, and a fraction over \$76,000 for May 1832—thus shewing an increase of near twenty-six thousand dollars, or about one-third of the whole sum, in the month's toll, in the space of a single year.

Considering her agricultural adaptation and resources, and her liberal system of intercommunication, by river's roads and canals, completed or in progress, and no one can deny that the prospects of Ohio are bright indeed. If success is to be the reward of industry and perseverance, then will success, large and liberal, be sure to attend the exertions of the "young giant of the West."—*Baltimore*.

*African Slave Trade.* The Boston Courier gives the following shocking incident concerning one of the captured slave ships, which left Africa with 442 slaves:

"Sickness was general among them on the voyage. The captain, by name Collingwood, pretending to be short of a passage, called his slaves together, and said, 'If the slaves die a natural death, it is the loss of the owners of the ship; but if they were thrown alive into the sea, it would be the loss of the underwriters' and in argument, it would not be so cruel to throw the poor sick wretches into the sea, as to suffer them to linger a few days, under the disorders with which they were afflicted. The mate objected, as there was no present want of water; but the captain prevailed, and he caused to be picked out from the ship's cargo 13 slaves, who were, by his order, thrown alive into the sea with feathers on them!"

*The Cholera.*—The Quebec Gazette of the 23d ult. says:—A report has been current in the town since yesterday, that a vessel from Newfoundland arrived at Gross Isle, had reported that the Cholera was prevalent at St. Pierre Miquelon, and that 80 persons had died in a day. The Island in that case would soon be depopulated. We believe that a vessel at Gross Isle has reported cases of cholera there, and it is not impossible but that it may have been brought by the French fisherman from the Mediterranean. Miquelon is near the eastern entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Other accounts say that it is Typhus that prevails at Miquelon, and that it has been very fatal for three months. N. Y. Express.

*Common Schools.*—The Common Schools of Ohio are rapidly gaining popularity. We scarcely open an exchange paper, from the towns around us, that we do not see some article in praise of them. In the late celebration of the 4th of July, they were generally toasted as "the fair." We give a specimen drath at the celebration in Zanesville.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

*Sub-treasuries, Specie Circuses, &c.,* still march forward in Cincinnati. Many handsome private residences are now building, and a goodly number are in contemplation. Real Estate is on the rise. The paving of our streets is rapidly progressing. Many works of Internal Improvements, such as Canals and Turnpikes, are now prosecuted with vigor. Cincinnati, like most other cities, has not overreached itself. Speculation in real estate has had no foothold among us. On the contrary, we have gone forward with a steady and sure step. Our Banks, foreseen the late pressure, wisely commenced curtailing in time, and have dealt fairly and liberally with this community.

Cin. Gaz.

*Signers of the Declaration of Independence.* Of the fifty six signers of the Declaration of Independence, it is stated that nine were born in Massachusetts; eight in Virginia; five in Maryland; four in Connecticut; four in New Jersey; four in Pennsylvania; four in South Carolina; three in New York; three in Delaware; two in Rhode Island; one in Maine; three in Ireland; two in England; two in Scotland; and one in Wales.

Twenty-one were attorneys; ten mechanics; four physicians; three farmers; one clergyman; one printer; sixteen were men of fortune.

Eight were graduates of Harvard College; four of Yale; three of New Jersey; two of Philadelphia; two of William and Mary;—three of Cambridge, England; two of Edinburgh; and one of St. Omers.

At the time of their deaths, five were over 80 years of age; seven between 80 and 90; eleven between 70 and 80; twelve between 60 and 70; eleven between 50 and 60; seven between 40 and 50; one died at the age of 27; and the age of two uncertain.

At the time of signing the Declaration, the average of the members was 44 years.

They lived to the average of more than sixty-five years and ten months.

The youngest member was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, who was in his twenty-seventh year. He lived to the age of 51. The next youngest member was Thomas Lynch, of the same state, who was also in his twenty-seventh year. He was cast away at sea in the fall of 1776.

Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member. He was in his seventy-first year when he signed the Declaration. He lived in 1790 and survived 16 of his younger brethren.—Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, the next oldest member, was born in 1707, and died in 1785.

Charles Carroll, attained the greatest age, dying in his 96th year. William Ellery of Rhode Island, died in his 91st year.—*Sailor's Magazine.*

From the Woonsocket Patriot.

Inhumanity of Slave Traders.

*A HARD CASE.*—In October last, the barque Hazard, Captain Clark, sailed from Providence, New Orleans, having on board a free colored man, a native of Providence, as cook. After a dangerous passage having arrived at the destined port, the vessel was considered unseaworthy, and of course the crew abandoned her. Among the number to seek for other employment was this honest colored man. There is a law in New Orleans that no colored person shall be found in the street after 8 o'clock in the evening. This poor man, from the free, pure air of New England, knew nothing of this law, and was in search of business past the hour. He was taken up by the watchmen, and put into prison, where he was confined six weeks; then taken out and let out to work to pay his dungeon fees, which were ninety dollars. While thus at work, a passenger who went out in the barque with him, accidentally met him. He was chained around the ankle and knee, under the lash of the taskmaster—emaciated and sick. He begged of him to give him a pittance, to buy some bread with, for said he, "I am almost starved." Our informant states that he then endeavored to get him from the clutches of the field driver, but being unsuccessful, left him in agony, bordering upon despair. The colored man had learned his fate, and was cast down and dejected, and thus suffering by the effects of the climate and the lash, was apparently approaching the confines of another, more welcome to be received country, than that ruled by the tyrannical arm of the slave holder. When he had labored long enough to pay his jail charges, he, if living, is to be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder—sold into perpetual bondage! This is another of the million of facts that should make the bosom of every citizen with zealous indignation—should arouse the dormant feelings of every lover of freedom. We hope and believe that the end of man-stealing is at hand. It must be so. Who can help becoming, if he is not already, an abolitionist, in the face of facts like these? Where is the man who will say there is justice or humanity in this case? Look at it under the light of humanity, and weigh the crime and punishment in the balance of human rights—The negro is guilty of a trivial offence, and

punishment is perpetual bondage. Should the Northerners have nothing to do with Southern slaves when our Northern men are stolen from us, and placed under the torments of the slave inquisition? We think they should have to do with it. The North should demand this man. If he has broken the law, let him receive his deserts; but never let the North give up a man to be the property of a Southern slave-holder, until the slave-holder shall produce a *bill of sale* from the Almighty!

Manners in Missouri.

A member elect of the lower chamber of the legislature of this state, was last year persuaded by some wags of his neighborhood, that if he did not reach the State House at 10 o'clock on the day of Assembly, he could not be sworn, and would lose his seat. He immediately mounted, with hunting frock, rifle and Bowie knife, and spurred bound.

*SLAVE'S FRIEND*—*THE FOUNTAIN*, for every day in the year.

*ANTI-SLAVERY MAGAZINE*, 1st and 2nd vol. bound.

*LIGHT AND TRUTH*, from Ancient and Sacred History, respecting people of color.

*SLAVES' FRIEND*—*THE FOUNTAIN*, for every day in the year.

*ANTI-SLAVERY MAGAZINE*, 1st and 2nd vol. bound.

*EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES*, cheap edition.

*WELD'S BIBLE ARGUMENT*.

*SMITH'S APPEAL TO SMILE*.

*A. E. GRIMKES APPEAL* to the Christian women of the South.

*NARRATIVE OF THE ADVENTURES AND ESCAPE OF MOSES ROPER* from Slavery.

*SPEECH OF HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS* on the state of the Union.

*HON. J. Q. ADAMS* letters to his constituents.

*DEBATE ON MODERN ABOLITIONISM* in the General Conference of the Methodist E. Church.

*A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS*, respecting Abolition and Abolitionists.

*AN ANTIDOTE TO A POISONOUS COMBINATION*, recently prepared by "Citizen of New York" Dr. Rose—also David M. Reed's "Humbug" dissected by David Ruggles.

*APPEAL OF 40,000 CITIZENS*, threatening with dismemberment in Pennsylvania.

*W.M. BASSETT'S LETTER* to a member of the Society of Friends, in reply to objections against joining Anti-Slavery Societies.

*OLCOTT'S LECTURES ON SLAVERY AND ABOLITION*.

*MISS MARTINEAU'S VIEWS OF Slavery and Anti-Slavery*.

*STONES MARTYR OF FREEDOM*.

*APPEAL TO THE WOMEN* of the nominally free States, issued by the Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women.

*Procceedings of the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Convention, at Peterboro.*

*Procceedings of the Pennsylvania Convention, assembled to organize a State Anti-Slavery Society.*

*Johnson's Unity and Purity* of the morality contained in the Two Testaments.

*Reuben Crandall's Trial* in the Dis. Columbia, &c.

*Slave's Friend*, per do.

*The Ten Commandments*.

*What is Abolition?*

*Colonization*.

*St. Domingo*.

*Moral Condition of Slaves*.

*Tracy's Sermon*, occasioned by the Alton Outrage, and murder of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy.

*Declaration of Sentiments, and Constitution of the Anti-Slavery Society*.

*St. Domingo*.

*Chase's Speech* in the case of the Slave Marts.

*Miss. Green's Discourse on the martyrdom of Lovejoy*.

*Sarah M. Grimk's Epistle to the clergy of the Southern States*.